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ABSTRACT

This guide is intended as an introduction to published government information on the issue of terrorism. The selections are meant to indicate the range of the abundance of materials available and the variety of government agencies concerned with the topic. Devoted to the general topic of government information, the initial sections of the guide suggest the scope of such information, the variety of its producers, and some of the pitfalls and obstacles associated with its retrieval. Indexing and abstracting services are discussed in some detail and ordering information is provided. A review of the literature on terrorism sets out some of the fundamental aspects of the issue. An annotated bibliography, which makes up more than half of the guide, lists 47 items under the following headings: (1) Background Readings on Terrorism; (2) Congressional Sources; (3) Publications by Other Agencies; (4) Periodicals; (5) Selected National Technical Information Service (NTIS) Reports; (6) Agencies as Resources; (7) Selected Laws; and (8) Selected Treaties and Treaty Documents. (DB)

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INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM: A GUIDE TO UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

Clifford M. Bishop

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INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM: A GUIDE TO UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

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DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

International Terrorism: A Resource Guide is intended as an introduction to published government information on the issue of terrorism. Its selections are meant to indicate the range of material available and the variety of government agencies concerned with the topic, but the abundance of relevant publications--of serial documents, bills, resolutions, hearings, statutes, regulations, reports, committee prints, technical and scientific studies, and so forth--is so voluminous that only a suggestion is possible.

The initial sections of the guide, devoted to the general topic of government information, attempt to suggest the scope of such information, the variety of its producers, and some of the pitfalls and obstacles associated with its retrieval.

Indexing and abstracting services--such as the Monthly Catalog and NTIS--are discussed in some detail. Ordering information is provided.

A brief essay on terrorism sets out some of the fundamental aspects of the issue.

The remainder of the guide is devoted to information sources of various sorts, including Congressional documents, government periodicals, NTIS reports, agency publications, organizational resources, and United States laws and treaties. Most of the entries are annotated.

GUIDE TO ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

The following abbreviations and acronyms are often encountered in government documents themselves, and in references to government documents as well. The list is far from exhaustive; more may be found in Morehead's Introduction to United States Government Documents.[1] The list below has been limited to (1) the most basic abbreviations and acronyms, a knowledge of which is indispensable, and (2) those most likely to be encountered in the literature on terrorism.

CRS	Congressional Research Service
DIALOG	DIALOG Information Services, Inc.
DOD	Department of Defense
DOT	Department of Transportation
DSB	Department of State Bulletin
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
GPO	Government Printing Office
GRA&I	Government Reports Announcements & Index
H.Con.Res.	House Concurrent Resolution
H.doc.	House Document
H.J.Res.	House Joint Resolution
H.R.	House of Representatives Bill

[1] Joe Morehead, Introduction to United States Public Documents, 3rd ed., Littleton, CO: Libraries Unlimited, 1983, pp. 289-294.

H.Res.	House Resolution
H.rp.	House Report
JCP	Joint Committee on Printing
MLC	Major Legislation of the Congress
NSF	National Science Foundation
NTIS	National Technical Information Service
OCLC	Online Computer Library Center
ORBIT	SDC Search Service, Inc
P.L.	Public Law
PRF	Publications Reference File
Proc.	Proclamation
S.	Senate Bill
SB	Subject Bibliographies
S.Con.Res.	Senate Concurrent Resolution
S.doc.	Senate Document
S.J.Res.	Senate Joint Resolution
S.Res.	Senate Resolution
S.rp.	Senate Report
Stat.	United States Statutes at Large
STN	STN International
SuDocs	Superintendent of Documents
TIAS	Treaties and Other International Acts Series
TIF	Treaties in Force
Treaty doc.	Treaty Document
TS	Treaty Series
U.S.C.	United States Code

INTRODUCTION TO GOVERNMENT INFORMATION

It is probably common knowledge that a veritable avalanche of information is produced yearly by the Federal government, and that much of this abundance is made available to the public without copyright restrictions and is intended to be accessible to all.[2] The various types of material, and the formats in which they appear, however, may be somewhat less commonly known. Hernon and McClure list, in fact, twenty-two distinct types of government publications (including but not limited to hearings; journals and proceedings; technical report literature; laws and statutes; bibliographies, lists, guides, and catalogs; statistics; bills and resolutions; audiovisual resources; patents; committee and commission reports[3]) and note that these types appear in a total of "six identifiable formats": paper, microform, audiovisual, machine-readable, optical disk, and electronic.[4] They also note that discrete "publications" do not account for all of the government information it may be possible to obtain: "government information is a broad term that

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[2] Two significant exceptions are classified documents, on the one hand, and, on the other, those unpublished materials which can only be procured through recourse to the Freedom of Information Act (1966), with its complicated application procedures and long delays.

[3] Peter Hernon and Charles R. McClure, Public Access to Government Information: Issues, Trends, and Strategies, 2nd ed., Norwood, NJ: Ablex, 1988, p. 83.

[4] Hernon and McClure, Public Access to Government Information, p. 93.

encompasses both published and unpublished information that the Federal government either does or does not intend to make public."[5]

This informational outpouring also has a great number of sources. "Producers and distributors include the three branches of government, independent and regulatory agencies, government advisory organizations, the private sector, and other stakeholders in the information sector."[6] The range of topics is vast, from such practical didactic pamphlets as The Pocket Guide to Babysitting and Shade Tree Pruning,[7] and the like, to such specialized scientific and technical reports as Novel Numerical Algorithms for Sensing, Discrimination, and Control and Effects of Pretreatment Conditions on the Activity and Poison Resistance of a Pt/AI203 Catalyst.

Despite, or because of, this abundance and variety, access to government information tends to pose problems even to relatively experienced information seekers. Access is problematic on a number of levels. Some publications are listed on such online bibliographic networks as OCLC--those in the Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications, for instance, are supposed to be so listed, since 1976--and thus may be

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[5] Hernon and McClure, Public Access to Government Information, p. 6.

[6] Hernon and McClure, Public Access to Government Information, p. 79.

[7] Joe Morehead, Introduction to United States Public Documents, 3rd ed., Littleton, CO: Libraries Unlimited, 1983, p. 27.

available via interlibrary loan; but such ease of access is relatively rare. Some publications can only be purchased directly from their issuing agencies, from a government distributor such as NTIS, or from commercial vendor services. Some documents are hard to obtain due to the confusing variety of cataloging and storage choices made by the libraries which hold them. But perhaps the major source of difficulty is the fragmented pattern of bibliographic control exerted over government publications. Even discovering what information exists is beset with obstacles. This is largely due to the diffuse nature of government printing and microform production. The problem is compounded, somewhat, by the fact that both formats--print and microforms--are available from both public agencies and from commercial organizations.

Though, it is true, there is a Government Printing Office (GPO), the designation is somewhat misleading, since in fact there are innumerable government offices which, as a part of their routine functioning, busy themselves with the printing of government publications. Where such publications are concerned, therefore, the impression of a unitary origin is at best an edenic illusion.

The Government Printing Office

Access to government information is problematic in large

part because "government publishing is decentralized."[8]

The Government Printing Office, established in 1860, is an agency of the legislative branch and is charged with performing the "printing and binding services required by Congress and the various government departments and agencies."[9] Though, in functional terms, this may sound like a centralized operation, the GPO is itself decentralized; it "contracts out about 73% of its work to more than 8,000 private sector firms."[10] It only adds to the confusion that the Joint Committee on Printing (JCP), U.S. Congress, may grant permission to Federal agencies to arrange for the publication of their own documents by "regional printing plants, contractors, and others."[11] These agencies may also set up printing plants of their own. "Estimates vary," according to William A. Katz, "but only about two or three out of every 10 documents come from the Government Printing Office."[12]

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[8]Hernon and McClure, Public Access to Government Information, p. 107.

[9]Morehead, p. 36.

[10]Hernon and McClure, Public Access to Government Information, p. 81.

[11]Hernon and McClure, Public Access to Government Information, p. 81.

[12]William A. Katz, Introduction to Reference Work. Vol. I. Basic Information Sources. 5th ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1987, p. 351.

The Monthly Catalog

The Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications, issued by the GPO since 1895, is probably the most familiar resource for government publications. It contains full bibliographic information on all GPO documents and many non-GPO publications, and provides instructions on how to purchase items directly from the GPO. "Large institutions," according to Katz, "tend to rely on the Monthly Catalog . . . both as a finding device and catalog as well as a source of information for purchase."[13] Its entries are arranged by Superintendent of Documents classification number, "which amounts to an index by issuing agency."[14] Its index is cumulated annually and every six months. Major access points are author, title, subject, and series and reports. The Monthly Catalog is available in CD-ROM and online versions, as well as in print.

Information on how to order material through the Monthly Catalog is provided below.

The Depository Library System

The Office of the Superintendent of Documents, within the GPO, administers the depository library program, which provides a

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[13]Katz, p. 350.

[14]Katz, p. 350.

means for the dissemination of an established set of Federal document series, at no cost, to roughly 1,400 participating libraries. Access to this information is free to the public; each library is charged with housing, maintaining, and making its collection available to the general public.[15] Paper copies have traditionally been the most common format for this material, but this is changing. Though it has been alleged that the number of paper titles distributed "exceeds that of the entire American"[16] commercial publishing trade, microfiche is steadily becoming the second preferred format for distribution. This move to the cheaper format is one, not entirely welcome, result of the Paperwork Reduction Act (1980).

Depository libraries are of three types: about 1,300 of them are selective depository libraries, which means they choose from the available series (called "items" and carrying item numbers) and accept those which seem best suited to the needs of their users; full and regional depository libraries, on the other hand, of which there are over fifty, are supplied both hard (paper) and microfiche copies of all GPO publications. One of these copies must be kept; the other, if unwanted, should be offered to the other depository libraries.[17]

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[15] United States. Congress. Office of Technology Assessment, Informing the Nation: Federal Information Dissemination in an Electronic Age. OTA-CIT-396. Washington, DC: GPO. October (1988): p. 14.

[16] Hernon and McClure, Public Access to Government Information, p. 94.

[17] Morehead, p. 73.

The quantity of such material is immense. For the years 1978 through 1983, for instance, "over 350,000 titles were distributed" by the government to depository libraries--a number which "accounted for more than 137 million copies."[18]

Libraries differ in their treatment of government publications. Some maintain separate Federal collections, organized by SuDocs number; others catalog government documents just as they catalog private publications, and integrate them with the rest of their collections, both in the card or online catalog and on the shelves; still others combine both approaches.[19] In requesting documents via interlibrary loan, then, it might be advisable to include the SuDocs number and the Item Number of the needed publication as well as a full bibliographic citation. This may be especially advisable if interlibrary loan requests are sent out over such systems as OCLC, where a particular request will be passed from one potential lender to the next until it is filled; the sequence of potential lenders may thus be a mix of separatists and integrationists in their handling of government documents.

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[18] Peter Hernon, Charles R. McClure, Gary R. Purcell, GPO's Depository Library Program: A Descriptive Analysis, Norwood, NJ: Ablex, 1985, p. 1.

[19] Naomi V. Kerze, "Separate Vs Integrated: The Disappearing Debate Over the Organization of United States Government Publications in Depository Libraries." Government Publications Review, 16 (1989): 439-445.

ORDERING FROM THE MONTHLY CATALOG

Many of the publications listed in the Monthly Catalog may be ordered directly from the GPO, at the following address:

Office of the Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402-9325

An order form is printed in each issue of the Monthly Catalog; photocopies of the form are acceptable. Orders may also be placed by phone between 7:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, at (202) 783-3238. Orders may be charged to Visa, MasterCard, or a Superintendent of Documents deposit account; at present, deposit accounts require a minimum deposit of $50.00.

Whether placed by mail or phone, each order should include the Stock Number, where available, and full title of the desired item. Omission of Stock Numbers may delay orders, but it is acceptable to order without them.

Bear in mind that not all publications listed in the Monthly Catalog can be purchased in this way. Only those entries in the Catalog which include a Stock Number or the note "For sale by the Superintendent of Documents" indicate a publication which can be ordered from the Government Printing Office; these entries often, though not invariably, include the purchase price.

DIALOG, too, contains information on Monthly Catalog items; it can be used to find out which items are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents and whether the items are in stock,

as well as their stock numbers and their current prices.

Items not for sale by the Superintendent of Documents will of course have to be obtained by other means, typically through interlibrary loan, either in hard copy, for items which circulate, or in photocopies; items which do not circulate, or which exceed the page-limits often established for photocopying services, may be stalked and studied in their natural habitats in depository libraries. Too, regional depository libraries are obligated by law to supply photocopies, through interlibrary loan, to selective depositories; thus, by one means or another, any depository library document should prove obtainable.

Locating materials in depository libraries can present peculiar difficulties. In selective depository libraries, the Item Number assigned to documents series by the GPO is the key to whether or not a particular series is received by the library in question. This is true whether or not the library separates or integrates its documents collection.

In the case of a library that integrates its documents with the rest of the collection, the Item Number is perhaps chiefly useful for double-checking on catalog searches that fail to turn up desired material. Cataloging often lags behind acquisition; so it may happen even in integrationist libraries that a document, though received, does not yet appear in the catalog. Knowing the Item Number can help establish whether such items should be among the library's holdings at all, either at present or in the future. Where government documents are maintained separately, a

check of the library's collection policy in regard to a specific Item Number is a practical, and potentially time-saving, first step.

A particular library's collection policy with regard to series issued under specific Item Numbers is typically accessible through a shelf list devoted to such numbers. This list also should indicate the format in which the material is received--i.e., whether on microfiche or in paper copies. Time and frustration, then, are both likely to be reduced if the file of Item Numbers is consulted. This is especially true in the case of libraries which maintain separate documents collection, since the Item Number provides the only sure indication of whether a desired publication should be, or ever will be, a part of the collection.

OTHER SOURCES

Helpful as it is, the Monthly Catalog is inadequate as an index to the full range of Federal government publications. "Since government publishing is decentralized and government agencies are still extensive producers of publications, there is . . . no single index to U.S. government publications."[20] Hernon

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[20]Hernon and McClure, Public Access to Government Information, p. 107.

and McClure assert that "Federal agencies have issued thousands of publications each year for which there is no bibliographic control." Those "thousands" of items are among the publications which "have not been included in the Monthly Catalog," despite the fact that such inclusion is "required by title 44, United States Code."[21] And even the Periodicals Supplement to the Monthly Catalog "does not include all government periodicals."[22]

A partial solution to this difficulty is to know the government agencies which might be expected to issue information on topics of particular interest, since many agencies issue catalogs or lists of their publications, either at "specified intervals or on an irregular basis."[23] It should be borne in mind, though, that agencies are sometimes unpredictable in what they may choose to publish. The Bureau of Land Management, in the Department of the Interior, for example, issued Finding the Law: A Workbook on Legal Research for Laypersons (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1982), though the more likely producer might have been either the Judicial Branch or the Department of Justice.[24]

For more complete access to the range of available government documents, then, the basic source, the Monthly Catalog

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[21]Hernon and McClure, Public Access to Government Information, p. 102.

[22]Hernon and McClure, Public Access to Government Information, p. 108.

[23]Morehead, p. 52.

[24]The example is from Hernon and McClure, Public Access to Government Information, p. 79.

of United States Government Publications, must be supplemented by additional sources. Fortunately, there are a number of reference tools, frequently updated, that list specialized Federal documents on broad topics such as business or science. A few examples are given below.

Publications Reference File (PRF)

The Publications Reference File (PRF) is issued bimonthly, in microfiche and machine-readable tape, by the GPO and distributed to depository libraries. It "lists publications currently in the sales program of the Superintendent of Documents"[25]; many of the titles are more current than those found in the Monthly Catalog.[26] Nondepository libraries may purchase an identical publication, under the title GPO Sales Publications Reference File. Access is by title, author, series, key words, and subject. Stock Numbers--which, again, must be included when ordering items from the GPO--are also provided.

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[25]Hernon and McClure, Public Access to Government Information, p. 107.

[26]Hernon and McClure, Public Access to Government Information, p. 107

NTIS

The Government Reports Announcements and Index (GRA&I)--published bimonthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), an agency of the U.S. Department of Commerce--provides abstracts and ordering information for U.S.-government sponsored "research, development, and engineering reports."[27] Few of these reports are on OCLC or are listed in the Monthly Catalog.

The GRA&I is the print version of the NTIS Bibliographic Database, an online database more commonly referred to as, simply, NTIS. The online version is accessible through DIALOG, ORBIT, and STN. It is also possible to order NTIS documents over OCLC--this is true even though, as noted above, only a minority of these reports are represented by OCLC catalog records. The OCLC symbol for NTIS is "NTI."

Arrangement of bibliographic entries in the GRA&I is by NTIS subject classification, a scheme which uses 38 broad subject headings which are further divided into over 350 subheadings. Within these subcategories, items are listed alphanumerically by the NTIS order number.

Full ordering information, and a note on the price range of these reports, may be found in the section of this guide devoted specifically to NTIS publications.

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[27] Government Reports Announcements & Index, 90(21), November 1, 1990, p. ii.

BACKGROUND READINGS ON GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

*Hernon, Peter, and Charles R. McClure. Public Access to Government Information: Issues, Trends, and Strategies. 2nd ed. Norwood, NJ: Ablex, 1988.

*Katz, William A. Introduction to Reference Work. Vol. I. Basic Information Sources. 5th ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1987.

*Morehead, Joe. Introduction to United States Public Documents. 3rd ed. Littleton, CO: Libraries Unlimited, 1983.

United States. Congress. Office of Technology Assessment, Informing the Nation: Federal Information Dissemination in an Electronic Age. OTA-CIT-396. Washington, DC: GPO. October, 1988. SuDocs no. Y 3.T 22/2: 2 In 3/9

TERRORISM: AN INTRODUCTION TO THE TOPIC

The Incidence of Terrorist Acts

A look at selected statistics on terrorism might provide a sense of the scope of the issue. In a message to the House in 1984, President Reagan tabulated the following facts about the impact of terrorist acts: "During the past decade alone, there have been almost 6,500 terrorist incidents. Over 3,500 people have been killed in these incidents, and more than 7,600 people have been wounded. American citizens have been the victims of more than 2,500 terrorist incidents."[28] Data for 1988, published in March of 1990, indicate that 856 incidents occurred, in which 658 people (all nationalities) were killed and 1,131 wounded; these figures also include casualties to terrorists themselves.[29] The citizens and property of 79 nations were affected, in incidents that occurred in 68 different countries; and 77% of all attacks were on the "least protected targets," i.e., tourists and businesses. Attacks on Americans abroad increased, from 149 in

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[28] United States. President (1981: Reagan), International Terrorism Proposed Legislation: Message from the President of the United States Transmitting Four Drafts of Proposed Legislation to Attack the Pressing and Urgent Problem of International Terrorism, Washington: G.P.O., 1984 [House Document; no. 211 (United States. Congress (90th, 2nd Session: 1984). House), p. 1.]

[29] United States. Department of State. Office of the Ambassador at Large for Counter-Terrorism, Patterns of Global Terrorism, [Washington, D.C.?]: U.S. Dept. of State, 1988, p. 1.

1987 to 185 in 1988. Deaths in these incidents numbered 192, in 1988 (as compared with a total of seven, in 1987); the total number of Americans wounded showed a less significant change, from 47, in 1987, to 40, in 1988. Of attacks against American citizens and property, 60% occurred in Latin America, 20% in Asia, 10% in the Middle East, and 9% in Europe. Worldwide, the breakdown in types of attacks was as follows: bombings accounted for 48% of the total; arson for 28%; armed attacks for 15%; and kidnapping for 4%.[30] For 1989, "the level of international terrorism declined . . . by about 30%, down from 1988's total . . . , which was the highest ever recorded."[31]

This spate of statistics makes it clear that the threat of terrorism is unpredictable in its means and global in its range. "The bombing of Pan Am [flight] #103," Morris D. Busby writes, "killed citizens of nearly 20 different nations." Busby continues:

> Terrorists cooperate with each other. Weapons are shared; safehouses are used by terrorists from more than one group; the latest technology for bombs spreads quickly throughout the international terrorist network; travel documents stolen in one area of the world are used by terrorists thousands of miles away.[32]

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[30] Patterns of Global Terrorism, p. 4.

[31] United States. Department of State. Bureau of Public Affairs, "International Terrorism." Gist, January 1989, p. 1.

[32] Morris D. Busby, "Cooperation in Countering Terrorism," Department of State Bulletin, December 1989, p. 47.

The issue is multifaceted. It is studied from any number of perspectives, from those of philosophy and psychology to those of sociology, political science, and economics. In the applied sciences, research and development efforts attempt to devise hardware appropriate to vitiating terrorist threats--as with the development of such detection devises as thermal neutron analyzers, which, with a scatter of neutrons, are said to be able to detect plastic explosives, even those present in small amounts, of the kind that destroyed Pan Am flight 103.[33]

Definition

Common and obvious as the term may seem to most of us, familiar as we are with grisly reports and pictures from the media, terrorism remains a problematic concept. No consensus exists as to its definition. This is probably due in large part to the ideological nature of the term; writers on the topic are fond of repeating the apothegm that "one man's terrorist is another man's patriot."

John Richard Thackrah, in his Encyclopedia of Terrorism and Political Violence, sketches, in four close-printed pages, the broad outlines of the issue in its various aspects, and suggests that "the question of the definition of terrorism is central to

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[33]L. Paul Bremer, "Terrorism: Its Evolving Nature," United States. Department of State. Bureau of Public Affairs. Current Policy; no. 1151, [1989], p. 2.

an understanding of the phenomenon and to the success of any rational measures directed against it."[34] He notes that the term, as typically used, is pejorative; it is value-laden, then, and hence subject to alterations in meaning as the perspective of the viewer shifts: "[s]ome governments . . . label as terrorism all violent acts committed by their political opponents, while anti-government extremists claim to be the victims of government terror."[35] Thackrah's discussion touches on quite a number of definitional difficulties, and he follows it up with six pages of suggested definitions and excerpted "remarks" on the issue, as culled from a great variety of sources. The most succinct of these definitions is attributed to D. Crozier: "Terrorism is the threat or use of violence for political ends."[36] This seems unexceptionable. And yet this quick definition fails to distinguish the awful lawlessness of terrorism from the lawful awfulness of war. The distinction is crucial. It is not merely a matter of state sanction, or of the power of states to define legality. Brian R. E. Miller, in "Defining Political Terrorism," quotes Gazit and Handel on the difference between "moral warfare" and "immoral warfare":

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[34] John Richard Thackrah. Encyclopedia of Terrorism and Political Violence. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1987, p. 54.

[35] Thackrah, p. 54.

[36] Thackrah, p. 58.

> Moral warfare drives at attacking only government officials, armed forces and the police. It tries, as best it can, not to inflict casualties among noncombatants. Immoral warfare does not hesitate to take action against innocent civilians. Often, action is deliberately concentrated almost entirely against such soft targets.[37]

Miller also quotes a definition of terrorism offered by Jan Schreiber:

> We can define terrorism as a political act, ordinarily committed by an organized group[,] involving death or the threat of death to noncombatants. What makes the terrorist act political is its motive and direction: it must be the intent of the perpetrators to harm or radically alter the state.[38]

This seems more ample, nearer the mark. Miller also notes, however, the warning by Walter Laqueur that "No definition of terrorism can possibly cover all the varieties that have appeared throughout history." According to Miller, then, "Laqueur contends that a comprehensive definition of terrorism does not exist."[39]

Yet, despite all the muddying caution of scholarship, the phenomenon of terrorism does betray a core of basic attributes. Thackrah notes that "[a]ll terrorist acts involve violence or the threat of violence, often coupled with specific demands."[40] The

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[37]Brian R. E. Miller, "Defining Political Terrorism." Military Intelligence, March, 1987, p. 22.

[38]Miller, p. 22.

[39]Miller, p. 22

[40]Thackrah, p. 54.

demands are typically political in nature. The intended victims of the threatened or inflicted violence are typically innocent. That is, they are typically civilians, and not military or government personnel; or, in cases where the victims are in fact associated with the military or the government, their relationship to the perpetrators and to the triggering issue is indirect, often to the extent that their selection as victims is no more "rational" than is the selection of civilians. The perpetrators are typically members of covert groups who are, or feel themselves to be, excluded from the "legitimate" political structure, or are too opposed to the status quo to work within it, or are too powerless to effect desired changes by legitimate, peaceable means within the existing structure; and of course in the case of the most radical groups, any rapprochement at all with the opposed political system would be anathema, such that disruption and destruction may be considered appropriate goals in themselves. Thackrah's Encyclopedia refers to roughly one hundred groups known to employ terrorist tactics, ranging from Action Directe, in France, to the relatively innocuous-sounding Animal Liberation Front, in England, to the Guerilla Army of the Poor in Guatamala and the Zimbabwe African People's Union.

Terrorism and the U.S. Government

The semantic and ethical subtleties of the issue are,

however, of secondary interest to governments, faced as they are with the pragmatic task of protecting property and people. In the United States, published policy debates and developments abound. Recently proposed approaches to the problem of terrorism suggest something of the range and variety of the puzzles it poses.

One interesting governmental tack of the late Eighties is the effort to bring the rule of law to bear against terrorists. In their first occurrences, over the past decades, terrorist assaults have benefitted from their singularity, from the wealth of their shock value, and have set governments temporarily off-balance, able only to offer confused and ill-considered responses. A pre-existing set of criminal laws and procedures would provide an established protocol for calmer and more lucid responses, and the specter of penalties, it is thought, might play some part, however small, in deterring would-be assailants. It might also be added that this recent recourse to the rule of law is in part symbolic; it is an effort to reduce terrorism to the more mundane level of the merely criminal. Toward that end, the Senate in 1989 passed a bill (S 1798) imposing the death penalty on terrorists who murder U.S. citizens abroad. Such approaches, however, have their own resultant difficulties; in the debate about the foregoing bill, for example, opponents pointed out that it "could actually undermine punishment for terrorists, because many countries have laws that bar extradition to nations that impose the death penalty. Among them . . . is Colombia--home of the major drug traffickers U.S. authorities

most want to prosecute."[41]

L. Paul Bremer III, Ambassador at Large for Counter-Terrorism, appears to be among the chief spokespersons for the State Department on matters of U.S. policy toward terrorism. He notes that current policy "rests on three pillars:

- The first is that we will not make concessions to terrorists.
- The second is to bring pressure on states supporting terrorism.
- The third is developing practical measures designed to identify, track, apprehend, prosecute, and punish terrorists.[42]

Others, however, suggest that each of these may be inappropriate or unworkable. Robert H. Kupperman, a Senior Advisor at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, contends that terrorists may soon enough be equipped with nuclear devices and chemical weapons, and may escalate their attacks; mass killings are conceivable. The flexibility to make concessions, then, may be exactly what we need to deal with threats of such magnitude.[43] The Iran-Contra affair has already undercut the U.S. government's

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[41]Joan Biskupic, "Senate Passes Death Penalty for Murders by Terrorists," Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report, v. 47, October 28, 1989, p. 2882.

[42]L. Paul Bremer, "Terrorism and the Rule of Law," United States. Department of State. Bureau of Public Affairs. Current Policy; no. 947, [1987], p. 1.

[43]Robert H. Kupperman, "On the Threat of Terror and Government Responses to Terrorism," Threat of Terrorism and Government Responses to Terrorism, Senate Hearing 101-458, September 11, 1989, p. 69.

credibility with regard to its strong stance against terrorists and the states thought to support them (our government has identified five such states: Syria, Libya, Cuba, South Yemen, and Iran). And even the "practical measures" our security forces abroad might take to "identify, track, [and] apprehend" terrorists may be such as to threaten fundamental democratic principles.

These are some of the difficulties encountered from the standpoint of policy. Others may be yet harder to confront. The nature of terrorism makes it peculiarly difficult to combat. Since they tend to work in small groups, terrorists have significant advantages over their governmental opponents, including the advantages of speed, economy, and relative invisibility. Of these, economy may be the most startling advantage, and among the most decisive for terrorists' success. "Even the most sophisticated bomb attacks," according to David E. Long, "such as the sabotage of Pan Am flight 103 over Lockerbee, Scotland, in 1988, seldom cost more than about $250."[44] With destructive power so cheap and tidily packaged, the versatility of terrorists is greatly enhanced: they can easily shift the targets and strategies of their attacks in response to security steps taken by afflicted governments. Bremer, for example, notes that "the international aviation community has made considerable progress in making it more difficult for hijackers to introduce

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[44]David E. Long, The Anatomy of Terror. New York: The Free Press, 1990, p. 8.

weapons into the cabin of an aircraft . . . [and] as a result, there has been a significant drop in the number of hijackings." "But," Dremer continues, "while hijackings are down, aircraft sabotage is up."[45] Robert H. Kupperman suggests that

> There are far too few tools available to combat terrorism for, in principle, the government is required to protect every possible target and cope with every tragedy: an impossible task, in practice. By contrast, the terrorist has the luxury of choosing the time, the target and the tactics. Hence, his ability to thwart defensive measures is greater than the government's ability to anticipate his actions.[46]

Terrorist manifestations fluctuate; their episodic nature, in fact, is part of the problem they pose, since the response of governments has tended to fluctuate as well, in reciprocal parallel, so to speak, such that flurries of concern and impotent anxiety in result of each attack have alternated with complacent lulls, in which policy questions have been allowed to wallow short of resolution. Despite the decline in attacks recorded in 1989, terrorism is apt to remain an option indefinitely, for as long as injustice exists, or is perceived to exist by those segments of the world community sufficiently powerless and aggrieved and passionate--or fanatic--as to believe no other course is open to them.

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[45] L. Paul Dremer, "Terrorism: Its Evolving Nature," p. 1.

[46] Kupperman, p. 65.

BACKGROUND READINGS ON TERRORISM

Most of the following are government publications. As such, they possess the expected positive qualities and drawbacks of government publications, such as, notably: they are not copyrighted and may be, in many instances, purchased directly from the GPO or other government source; and--to note one drawback--they may be hard to locate in the library, depending on whether or not the library in question is integrationist or separatist in its treatment of such publications.

Non-governmental publications listed below are preceded by an asterisk.

*Biskupic, Joan. "Senate Passes Death Penalty for Murders by Terrorists." Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report. 47 (Oct 28, 1989): 2882.

This account of the Senate bill (S 101-1798) introduced by Arlen Specter, R-Pa., and passed by a vote of 79-20, on October 26, 1989, in its brief span manages to convey quite a bit of information about the grounds of the debate prompted by the bill.

Bremer, L. Paul. "Countering Terrorism in the 1980s and 1990s." Department of State Bulletin. Feb (1989): 61-64.

_____. "Terrorism and the Rule of Law." In United States Department of State. Bureau of Public Affairs. Current Policy. 947 [1987]. SuDocs no. S 1.71/4:947

_____. "Terrorism: Its Evolving Nature." In United States. Department of State. Bureau of Public Affairs. Current Policy. 1151 [1989]. SuDocs no. S 1.71/4: 1151

Bremer was Ambassador at Large for Counter-Terrorism, at the time these were written. His remarks appear frequently in the government series Current Policy and in the periodical Department of State Bulletin. Typically, the articles are the texts of addresses delivered at symposia or of statements read before House or Senate Committees. They are useful chiefly for their clear and brief delineations of government policy and for their articulations of current concerns of policy makers. It might be noted that these are not academic pieces; the tone and temper is rather that of a pep talk. Bremer is a government spokesman, and tends to put his concerns and observations in optimistic terms.

Busby, Morris D. "Cooperation in Countering Terrorism." Department of State Bulletin. Dec (1989): 47-49.

_____. "Counterterrorism in the 1990s." In United States Department of State. Bureau of Public Affairs. Current

Policy. 1243 [1990]. SuDocs no. 1.71/4:1243

Ambassador Busby bears the title "Coordinator for Counterterrorism," and his articles, like those of Bremer, tend to be the texts of addresses and statements. Typically, they report on any progress or plans being made in the area of coordinating counter-terrorism efforts among cooperating nations. Again, like those by Bremer, these articles are a good source for abbreviated versions of the official view, and for brisk outlines of current strategies being pursued or developed by the government.

"International Terrorism." United States. Department of State. Bureau of Public Affairs. Gist. Jan (1990): 2 p. SuDocs no. S 1.128: T 27/990

Gist, a series, is characterized on its masthead as a "quick reference aid on U.S. foreign relations" and "Not a comprehensive policy statement." This issue, devoted to international terrorism, supplies a paragraph of "background" on the topic, including a brief look at the terrorist assault statistics for the period 1980-89, and under the heading "1989 terrorist activity" notes that "the level of international terrorism in 1989 declined by about 30%, down from 1988's total of 855 attacks, which was the highest figure ever recorded." The three

basic principles of U.S. policy--no concessions to terrorists, work with other countries to put pressure on terrorist-supporting countries, and cooperation with friendly countries in developing counter-terrorism programs and tactics--are briefly outlined.

Kupperman, Robert H. "On the Threat of Terror and Government Responses to Terrorism." In Threat of Terrorism and Government Responses to Terrorism. Senate Hearing 101-458 (Sep 11, 1989): 63-72. SuDocs no. 4.G 74/9: S. hrg. 101-458.

In this testimony, Kupperman warns of difficulties posed to law enforcement by the scheduled opening of European borders in 1992: "With 1992," he writes, "the year of Europe, coming fast upon us, there will be no protected national borders in Western Europe, making life easier for terrorists." Their operations are also apt to expand, he says, possibly to the use of nuclear devices or chemical weapons. Among his recommendations is the suggestion that terrorism be considered a national security issue and not merely or primarily a problem of law enforcement; this runs somewhat against the grain of current U.S. efforts to exert over terrorism the "rule of law."

*Long, David E. The Anatomy of Terror. New York: The Free Press, 1990.

This study purports to confront "the component elements of terrorism--those the author dealt with daily for three years, from 1985 through 1987, as director of regional policy formation and coordination in the U.S. State Department's Office of Counter Terrorism." The book addresses "six basic questions: (1) What is terrorism? (2) Why do people commit terrorist acts? (3) What groups are engaged in terrorism? (4) What are the sources of support? (5) How do terrorists plan and execute their acts? And finally, (6) How can governments organize to combat terrorism?" An extensive appendix provides profiles of "leading terrorist groups."

Miller, Brian R. E. "Defining Political Terrorism." Military Intelligence. 13 (March 1987): 22-23, 58. SuDocs no. D 101.84.

Briefly defines terrorism, with a medley of quotations from other sources, and discusses the "five basic reasons why terrorism has expanded into a current, significant threat." Concludes that "[t]he time for debating the political terrorism question has passed . . . it is futile for a target state to treat [a terrorist group] as a rational political entity." Though much of its matter is available elsewhere, the article is interesting for its portrayl of the collective military spirit.

Oakley, Robert B. "Terrorism: Overview and Developments." In United States. Department of State. Bureau of Public Affairs. Current Policy. 744. [1985]. SuDocs no. S 1.71/4: 744

Oakley is Director of the Office for Counter-Terrorism and Emergency Planning, U.S. Department of State, and the text of this article was originally delivered as an address before the Issues Management Association, in Chicago, in 1985. The overview offered by Oakley begins with the hijacking of four airliners in 1970, by the PFLP, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine; the episode, which ended with the explosion of all four airliners by the terrorists, marked, Oakley contends, "a major new chapter in international terrorist spectaculars." It "set into motion a chain of events . . . which are still unfolding." Current trends noted by Oakley include a rise in state-supported terrorism and a move from conventional weapons of limited effect to "more sophisticated and esoteric methods of attack," not excluding biological warfare, on the part of terrorist strategists. Threats from a variety of religious, nationalist, ethnic, and "leftist" groups are noted. Oakley also notes that improved intelligence by the U.S. resulted in the thwarting of approximately 90 planned terrorist attacks on U.S. citizens or facilities abroad during 1985.

Sloan, Stephen. Beating International Terrorism: An Action Strategy for Preemption and Punishment. Maxwell Air Force

Base, Ala.: Air University, Air University Press; [Washington, DC: GPO], 1986. SuDocs no. D 301.26/6: T 27/2

Sloan, a Senior Research Fellow at the Center for Aerospace Doctrine, Research, and Education, of the Air University at Maxwell Air Force Base in Alabama, proposes "a bold new approach to the problem [of terrorism] which includes the involvement of the United States Military in preemptive operations." An interesting glimpse of the military attitude, this booklet was written, its author says, "primarily for senior and mid-level officials and officers who will be responsible for conducting the war against terrorism if and when they are called upon to do so." Sloan suggests that "surrogates" might be employed for counter-terrorism and the preemption of terrorist missions. He also notes, however, that, though the use of surrogates "enhances plausible denial" of involvement by the government, "once surrogates are employed it becomes increasingly difficult to exercise effective command and control over them." In illustration, he notes an instance of "alleged CIA involvement" in the training of a "counter-terrorist" unit in Lebanon; the group may have been responsible for a car bombing that left 80 people dead and 200 injured.

*Thackrah, John Richard. Encyclopedia of Terrorism and Political Violence. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1987.

A useful resource, Thackrah's book is perhaps more encyclopedic in procedure than coverage, though, for its size, its coverage does seem notably thorough. Entries are arranged alphabetically, from "Abu Nidal" to "Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU)," with a welter of unpredictable stops along the way: notes on a wide array of terrorist incidents, terrorist groups, and individual terrorists are included; useful or common terms are introduced and defined; topics are briefly delimited; and selected individual countries are discussed, as, variously, promoters, sites, or targets of terrorist acts. Individual entries sometimes depart, in minor but perceptible ways, from the objective import and tone typical of encyclopedias, and seem, as a result, rather more essayistic in nature than might be expected. A brief bibliography and an index are included.

United States. President (1981: Reagan). International Terrorism Proposed Legislation: Message from the President of the United States Transmitting Four Drafts of Proposed Legislation to Attack the Pressing and Urgent Problem of International Terrorism. Washington: G.P.O., 1984. [House Document 98-211 (United States. Congress (98th, 2nd Session: 1984). House)] SuDocs no. Y 1.1/7 98-211

Each of the proposed acts is introduced with an informative paragraph. The first of them, the Act for the Prevention and

Punishment of the Crime of Hostage-Taking, is introduced as enabling legislation for the domestic implementation of the International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the United Nations on December 17, 1979 and ratified by President Reagan in September, 1981. The second of the proposed acts, the Aircraft Sabotage Act, is enabling legislation for the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation, adopted at Montreal in 1971 and ratified by the U.S. in November, 1972. The third, the Act for Rewards for Information Concerning Terrorist Acts, was modeled on an existing statute in regard to domestic acts of terrorism but would authorize rewards for information on terrorist acts committed abroad, and would increase the amounts of rewards to make them more effective inducements. The fourth Act, the Prohibition Against the Training or Support of Terrorist Organizations Act of 1984, "would enhance the ability of the Department of State to prosecute persons involved in the support of terrorist activities and of states using terrorism."

Reference Sources

Boston, Guy D. Terrorism: a selected bibliography. 2nd ed. Washington, DC: Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance, Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice: GPO, 1977. SuDocs no.

J 1.20/2: T 27/977

Much briefer--at 62 pages--than most of the commercially produced bibliographies on the topic, and entirely lacking in prefatory remarks about its procedures; the lack of any explanation regarding its criteria for selection is especially puzzling. Its coverage is not limited to government documents.

*United Nations. 1989 Report on the World Situation. New York: United Nations, 1989. ISBN 92-1-130129-7.

This report includes a great deal of data, on matters as diverse as the world population; income; households; drug abuse and seizures; the status of women; the labor force; employment; weapons imports; divorce and remarriage; illegitimacy; pollution; government spending; and more, by selected country or region as well as by economic grouping. It also includes--more pertinently--an extensive section on terrorist incidents by type, target, and world region, with figures on the associated casualties of the tabulated actions, from the 1960s up to 1987.

United States. Department of State. Office of the Ambassador at Large for Counter-Terrorism. Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1988. [Washington, D.C.?]: U.S. Dept. of State, 1990.

A serial, Patterns of Global Terrorism details in this issue, with the aid of charts, tables, and maps, the incidence of terrorist assaults by type and region in 1988; includes fatality figures, both by gross total and by the various locales in which the deaths occurred; and notes an increase, in 1988, in the number of terrorist attacks against Americans abroad.

United States. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Criminal Investigation Division. Terrorism in the United States, 1988. Washington, DC: GPO, 1989.

Summarizes, in its 46 pages, terrorist incidents and attempts within the United States in 1988. Data and trend analysis are also provided for the years 1984-1988.

United States. International Terrorism: A Compilation of Major Laws, Treaties, Agreements, and Executive Documents: Report. Washington, DC: GPO, 1987. xv, 970 p. Item no. 1017-A, 1017-B (microfiche). SuDocs no. Y 4.F 76/1: T 27/2.

A major resource, compiled by the Congressional Research Service, this publication includes sections on treaty-implementing legislation (pp. 123-150); documents of the executive branch (pp. 167-196); bilateral agreements regarding

the issues of aviation security and the extradition of terrorists (pp. 209-236); multilateral treaties (pp. 327-410); and reports, both to Congress and to the President, from Federal departments and agencies (pp. 411-893). The page ranges indicated for preceding sections should give a good sense of the depth of coverage provided in this document. There is also a subject index (pp. 963-970).

CONGRESSIONAL SOURCES

A great many committees in both the Senate and the House involve themselves with the various issues presented by terrorism, and all issue a full complement of reports, hearings, committee prints, bills, resolutions, and the like. Not all of the committees have likely sounding names; how many would guess, for instance, that the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service would have cause or opportunity to tussle with terrorism? Yet it did. Two of its subcommittees--the Subcommittee on Civil Service and the Subcommittee on Compensation and Employee Benefits--participated, in 1985, in hearings, held jointly with the Subcommittee on International Relations of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, on resolutions regarding the provision of "benefits to federal employees who are victims of

terrorism."[47]

Since there are so many Congressional committees, then, and their interests or activities are not always predictable, the following list can only be selective. It is meant to be indicative at best. A full list of committees and subcommittees is included in the Official Congressional Directory. All of the following have dealt with matters related to terrorism within the last two or three years.

Senate Committees:

- United States Senate
  Committee on Armed Services
  Suite SR-228
  Russell Building
  Delaware and Constitution Avenue
  Washington, DC 20510-6050

  1-202-224-3871

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[47] United States. Congress. House. Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. Subcommittee on Civil Service. H.R. 1956 and H.R. 2019, Benefits to Federal Employees Who are Victims of Terrorism: Joint Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Civil Service and the Subcommittee on Compensation and Employee Benefits of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and the Subcommittee on International Operations of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, Ninety-ninth Congress, First Session, June 12 and 24, 1985. Washington, DC: GPO, 1985. v, 195 p. [Serial 99-12 (United States. Congress. 99th, 1st Session: 1985) House. Committee on Post Office and Civil Service)]. Item no. 1022-B, 1022-C (microfiche). SuDocs no. Y 4.P 84/10: 99-12.

- United States Senate
  Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation.
  Subcommittee on Aviation
  Suite SD-508
  Dirksen Building
  1st and Constitution Avenue
  Washington, DC 20510-6125

  1-202-224-5115

- United States Senate
  Committee on Foreign Relations
  Suite SD-419
  Dirksen Building
  1st and Constitution Avenue
  Washington, DC 20510-6225

  1-202-224-4651

- United States Senate
  Committee on the Judiciary
  Suite SD-224
  Dirksen Building

1st and Constitution Avenue
Washington, DC 20510-6250

1-202-224-5225

- United States Senate
  Committee on Labor and Human Resources
  Subcommittee on Children, Family, Drugs and Alcoholism
  Suite SD-428
  Dirksen Building
  1st and Constitution Avenue
  Washington, DC 20510-6300

  1-202-224-5375

House Committees:

- United States House of Representatives
  Committee on Foreign Affairs
  2170 Rayburn House Office Building
  Between 1st and S. Capitol Street
  Independence Avenue
  Washington, DC 20515-6128

1-202-225-5021

- United States House of Representatives
  Committee on the Judiciary
  Subcommittee on Crime
  2137 Rayburn House Office Building
  Between 1st and S. Capitol Street
  Independence Avenue
  Washington, DC 20515-6222

  1-202-225-3951

- United States House of Representatives
  Committee on Post Office and Civil Service
  309 Cannon House Office Building
  New Jersey and Independence Avenue
  Washington, DC 20515-6243

  1-202-225-4054

- United States House of Representatives
  Committee on Public Works and Transportation
  Subcommittee on Aviation
  2165 Rayburn House Office Building

Between 1st and S. Capitol Street
Independence Avenue
Washington, DC 20515-6257

1-202-225-4472

Selected Senate Hearings and Reports

A hearing is often a good compendium, a compact anthology, on its topic. The recorded remarks by the assembled senators are often illuminating in regard to government practices; but hearings are mainly, of course, intended as forums for the testimony of experts who are witnesses from the private sector. The substance of a hearing, the most detailed information, is provided by such witnesses.

Format of the entries in this section is as follows:

Author. Title. Place of publication: publisher, date.
Pagination. [Series]. Item no.____. SuDocs no.____.

United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on Armed Services. Subcommittee on Sea Power and Force Projection. To Combat

Terrorism and Other Forms of Unconventional Warfare: Hearing. on S. 2453 . . . August 5, 1986. Washington, DC; GPO, 1987. iii, 45 p. [Senate Hearing 99-1085 (99th, 2nd Session: 1986)]. Item no. 1034-A, 1034-B (microfiche). SuDocs no. Y 4.AR 5/3: S.hrg. 99-1085.

Senate bill 99-2453 intended to enhance the capabilities of the United States to combat terrorism and other forms of unconventional warfare. It proposed the necessity to establish a "unified command for special operations" and to create an Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict.

United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. The Biological Weapons Anti-Terrorism Act of 1989: Hearing on S. 993 . . . July 26, 1989. Washington, DC: GPO, 1990. iii, 104 p. [Senate Hearing 101-416]. [Serial no. J-101-32]. Item no. 1042-A, 1042-B (microfiche). SuDocs no. Y 4.J 89/2: S.hrg. 101-416.

As with most Congressional hearings, much of the testimony of individual Congressmen and -women is florid and self-congratulatory, or self-promotional. The interesting and substantive portions tend rather to be those parts contributed by expert witnesses. Here, though, the opening remarks by Senator

Pryor, a co-sponsor of the Senate bill (S. 101-993) relevant to this hearing, provide a compact and alarming introduction to the topic. He notes that "when dumped into a water supply, one gram of typhoid culture has an impact roughly equivalent to 100 grams of the 'V' chemical nerve agent, or almost 40 pounds of potassium cyanide. The point is," Pryor continues, "that a minute amount of a biological toxin can have the same lethal effect as a larger amount of a chemical weapon. Lethality and availability create the potential for biological weapons to become tools of terrorists." Senate bill 101-993 was introduced because under current law it is legal for anyone to manufacture a biological weapon. It is noted that such weapons are easier to develop than nuclear bombs. Passage of S. 101-993 would implement the 1972 Biological Weapons Convention, a treaty the Senate ratified unanimously in 1974. The Convention prohibits countries from having biological agents, toxins, and delivery systems that have no peaceful purpose. The text of the Convention is included; its full title is, Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxic Weapons and on their Destruction. Amid the remarks of several experts, all of whom urge passage of S. 101-993, the testimony of Senator Grassley, of Iowa, stands out. Grassley's worries are unexpectedly practical and economic. Though against biological weaponry, as are all the rest of those who testify, Grassley yet points out that, "[i]n a system such as ours, <u>private</u> companies make contracts with the government to achieve

public goals. If this bill--based on a provision in a treaty we have signed--were to interfere with a private enterprise's efforts to fulfill its contract with the U.S. government, then it is a bad idea."

United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee on Technology and the Law. High-tech Terrorism: Hearings . . . May 19 and September 15, 1988. Washington, DC: GPO, 1989. iii, 145 p. [Senate Hearing 100-1078]. [Serial no. J-100-68]. Item no. 1042-A, 1042-B (microfiche). SuDocs no. Y 4.J 89/2: S. hrg. 100-1078.

Testimony includes that of L. Paul Bremer, then the Ambassador-at-Large for Counterterrorism. Bremer expresses concern about the possibility of terrorist attacks within the United States. He notes that literature in the public domain makes available to all the knowledge needed to develop a crude nuclear device or to culture biological agents of extreme lethality. There are, he notes, hundreds of undefended medical centers and research labs in this country where radioactive substances and biological agents are stored; any of these may fall prey to terrorist groups intent on procuring those materials. In a similar vein, Robert Kupperman and James Woolsey provide facts from a study they conducted, entitled, "America's Hidden Vulnerabilities." Oliver Revell, Executive Assistant

Director of the FBI, provides an interesting chronology of attempted terrorist attacks within the United States that were thwarted by U.S. authorities, including, in 1985, an attempt by "an organized criminal group linked to the Libyan government" to purchase a rocket, with the hope of shooting down an airliner at O'Hare International Airport. Revell asserts that the FBI has a strong counterterrorism program.

Selected House Hearings and Reports

United States. Congress. House. Committee on the Judiciary. Terrorist Firearms Detection Act of 1988: Report (To Accompany H.R. 4445) (Including Cost Estimate of the Congressional Budget Office). [Washington, DC: GPO, 1988]. 11 p. [House Report 100-612 (100th, 2nd Session: 1988) Item no. 1008-C, 1008-D (microfiche). SuDocs no. Y 1.1/8: 100-612.

This report on the Terrorist Firearms Detection Act (1988) was to accompany House Resolution 4445, which was referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary and is intended to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit certain firearms especially useful to terrorists. The Act stipulates that it is unlawful to manufacture, import, sell, transfer, or possess any plastic

firearm. Felony fines are specified, of up to $250,000 for individuals and up to $1,000,000 for organizations. Reference is made to two earlier hearings in the House, before the Subcommittee on Crime: one, held on December 10, 1987, called Firearms That Can Escape Detection at Security Checkpoints; and another, held on May 19, 1986, called Firearms That Can Escape Detection.

United States. Congress. House. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights. Terrorism: Oversight Hearings . . . August 26, 1985, February 28, May 14 and 15, 1986. Washington, DC: GPO, 1987. iii, 327 p. [Serial 99-91 (99th, 1st and 2nd Sessions: 1985, 1986)]. Item no. 1020-A, 1020-B (microfiche). SuDocs no. Y 4.J 89/1: 99/91.

As its length suggests, this document offers extensive coverage of the issue, on both the international and domestic levels, with substantial testimony from a dozen witnesses and a hefty appendix, including a view of terrorism from the perspective of local police forces and an FBI analysis of terrorist incidents in the U.S. during 1985. Present on page one of this document is an ambitious, or optimistic, subtitle absent from the official title: Terrorism: Its Causes and Cures.

United States. Congress. House. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee on Crime. Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Over Terrorists [sic] Acts Abroad: Hearings . . . May 31, June 13, and July 13, 1989. Washington, DC: GPO, 1990. iv, 170 p. Item no. 1020-A, 1020-B (microfiche). SuDocs no. Y 4.J 89/1: 101-67.

An oversight hearing on the enforcement of a significant anti-terrorism law enacted in 1986, the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act--popularly called the Long Arm Statute, which covers killings and less violent acts committed against U.S. nationals abroad. The hearings explicitly address the problematic issue of extradition and capital punishment. They also consider the difficulties faced in attempting to investigate terrorist acts of the kind the law is meant to cover. For this aspect of the issue, the hearings focus on the trouble the FBI encountered in its efforts to obtain clearance from other parts of the government for its intended investigation of the 1987 plane crash which killed Pakistani President Zia, U.S. Ambassador Arnold Raphel, and twenty-nine others, including an American general. Though the Department of State has lead agency responsibility for coordinating the U.S. response to terrorist incidents abroad, and the FBI has similar status for managing the government's response to incidents that occur within the United States, a variety of statutes yet give the FBI authority to investigate terrorist crimes committed overseas; but in these

hearings it emerges that not all facets of the government are aware of the statutes or agree with their interpretation or application in particular instances. Jurisdictional conflicts have arisen as a result of these misunderstandings or disagreements; this hearing was an attempt to illuminate and address some of the difficulties.

PUBLICATIONS BY AGENCIES

Erickson, Richard J. Legitimate Use of Military Force Against State-Sponsored International Terrorism. Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala.: Air Force University Press; Washington, DC, GPO, [1989].xi, 267 p. Item no. 422-K. SuDocs no. D 301.26/6: T 27/3.

The author holds a Ph.D. in Foreign Affairs from the University of Virginia, and is a Lieutenant Colonel in the United States Air Force in addition to being a Research Fellow at the Airpower Research Institute. The text, written for lawyers and laypersons, is an overview of international law concerning terrorism. Among much else, it details legal arguments intended to justify the use of military force. Chapters four through six are the core of the volume; all three are summarized in Appendix A. The book won the Air Force Historical Foundation's 1987

Colonel James Cannell Memorial Award.

Terrorism in the United States. [Washington, DC]: U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1987- . Item no. 717-C-17. SuDocs no. J 1.14/22: 988.

A serial issued by the FBI and the Terrorist Research and Analytical Center (U.S.).

United States. General Accounting Office. Domestic Terrorism: Prevention Efforts in Selected Federal Courts and Mass Transit Systems: Report to the Chairman, Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights, Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives. Washington, DC: The Office, [1988]. 116 p. Item no. 546-D (microfiche). SuDocs no. GA 1.13: PEMD-88-22.

The subcommittee asked GAO to "describe what was being done to protect against terrorism in two selected infrastructure components--the federal courts and mass transit systems. GAO's study framework consisted of six elements: the roles and responsibilities of units and individuals involved; their perceptions of terrorist threats; the existence and quality of risk assessments; risk-reduction selection factors such as

concern for civil liberties; implemented risk-reduction strategies; and evaluations of performance, effectiveness, and intrusiveness." (p. 2) The case study method was used; seven sites were sampled. In brief, it was found that the courts were aware of the terrorist threat, since they routinely conduct high-risk drug trials, and deal with volatile populations drawn from organized crime and terrorist groups. Courts yet seek to preserve the openness of the judicial process. Transit officials, on the other hand, were found to consider the threat of terrorism remote, and had no antiterrorism programs. Their assumption is that the rare emergency of a terrorist assault could be dealt with according to existing plans developed for natural disasters. Crime prevention and safety programs already in place were also considered appropriate for handling terrorist incidents. Transit officials, the study found, expressed little awareness of the intrusiveness of their protective strategies in regard to the civil liberties of the general public. The study concluded that "[d]ue to the lack of evaluations by both court and transit officials, it is difficult to determine how effective the current strategies are in regard to the threats they were designed to protect against, and what remains to be done to cope with terrorism threats in a manner that also preserves civil liberties." (p. 3)

United States. Congress. Office of Technology Assessment. Technology Against Terrorism: The Federal Effort. Washington, DC: GPO, 1991. SuDocs no. Y 3.T 22/2:

In this report, OTA discloses that, along the technological front in the fight against terrorism, research and development budgets have been typically insufficient, and in recent years have steadily diminished or been disruptively intermittent. Twenty federal agencies are allocated a total of some $70 million earmarked for the development of anti-terrorist technologies; the sum is quite small, OTA suggests, compared to federal R&D budgets accorded priority expenditures, such as defense or basic research. The report notes that a major interagency group, the Technical Support Working Group (TSWG) of the Policy Coordinating Committee on Terrorism, has seen its own budget slashed from $10 million in 1986/1987 to $2 million per year for 1990 and 1991. Funding for this group should be increased, according to the report, particularly in view of possible future threats; it is this group which is charged with funding needed projects that are not covered by other agencies, notably research efforts directed at the potential threats posed by the use, by terrorists, of chemical and biological agents. Bomb-detection systems to be used at airports are also discussed. The Federal Aviation Administration has ruled that eventually all airports serving U.S. carriers must make use of explosives detection systems (EDS) for all checked baggage. Currently, the only EDS approved by the

FAA is thermal neutron analysis (TNA), whose effectiveness, however, is sufficiently doubtful that OTA suggests it would be premature to mandate its use by all airports within the purview of the FAA. It is suggested that a combination of technologies would be most appropriate for the purpose. The report concludes, too, that further work needs to be done on topics and approaches that have been, thus far, of only peripheral interest in the United States, despite the success attributed to their use in other countries, notably Israel; among such auxiliary approaches are the development of passenger profiles and more thorough training of airport inspectors.

United States. President's Commission on Aviation Security and Terrorism. Report to the President. Washington, DC: The Commission [GPO, distributor, 1990]. v, 182 p. Item no. 851-J. SuDocs no. Pr 41.8: Se 2.

United States. Vice President's Task Force on Combatting Terrorism. Public Report of the Vice President's Task Force on Combatting Terrorism. ii, 34 p. Item no. 851-J. SuDocs no. PrVp 40.2: T 27.

Includes a chronology of "Significant 1985 Terrorist Incidents Involving U.S. Citizens," and has such additional

sections as "U.S. Policy and Responses to Terrorism," and "The Role of Congress in Combatting Terrorism," as well as a section of "Conclusion and Recommendations." Appendix I gives the organization of the Task Force. Appendix II outlines the responsibilities of principal departments and agencies of the United States in combatting terrorism.

PERIODICALS

Since terrorism is an issue of great moment to all three branches of the government, in all its agencies, and to a host of quasi-official agencies as well, it is no surprise that a welter of government periodicals often print articles on the topic. Only a few are listed below. The stress in this list is on more reflective or forensic journals. Sources primarily reportorial in nature, such as the Federal Register and the Congressional Record, have been omitted, though of course those periodicals, too, may be profitably consulted. Several of the listed journals are of military provenance. The range covers publications which are primarily legal in focus to those of a more strictly political, military, or scientific/technical kind.

Many individual articles from these serials may be cited in the Monthly Catalog, with corresponding information about their availability. Articles from some of the other publications,

however, may prove more obscure; and a few of these periodicals may be difficult to find through academic interlibrary loan networks. Addresses are thus given below, on the presumption that it may often be best to go directly to the source to secure copies of needed articles.

The SuDocs number and the Item number follow each listing, and are set in boldface to distinguish them from the address. It may be a good idea to include both the SuDOcs number and the Item numbers when requesting material from other libraries, especially if requests must be sent to institutions whose government documents may or may not be integrated with the rest of their collections.

For periodicals, the SuDocs number includes, after the colon, the designation "v. nos & nos." This means simply that the volume and issue numbers for a particular serial will be marked on individual issues, and the issues shelved in order by volume and issue number, in libraries which shelve government documents by SuDocs number.

Air Force Law Review

Air Force Judge Advocate General School

(LMDC/JAL)

Maxwell Air Force Dase, AL 36112

SuDocs no. D302.9: (v. nos. & nos.) Item no. 427-B

Army Lawyer

The Judge Advocate General's School

Department of the Army

Charlottesville, VA 22903

SuDocs no. D 101.22-27-50-(nos.) Item no. 327-F

CRS Review

Congressional Research Service

Library of Congress

Washington, DC 20540

SuDocs no. LC 14.19: (v. nos. & nos.) Item no. 807-A-5

Department of State Bulletin[48]

Office of Public Communication

Bureau of Public Affairs

Department of State

Washington, DC 20520

SuDocs no. S 1.3: (v. nos. & nos.) Item no. 864

Energy and Technology Review

Technical Information Department

Livermore National Laboratory

University of California

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[48]The State Department Bulletin, though in its time a valuable source, is no longer published, another victim of recent lean budgeting. Back issues, however, should still be of value for their discussions of the various possible facets of government policy in this area.

Livermore, CA 94550

SuDocs no. E 1.53: (date) Item no. 429-T-41

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U.S. Department of Justice

Washington, DC 20535

SuDocs no. S 1.14/8 (v. nos. & nos.) Item 717-C-5

Military Intelligence

U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School

Fort Huachuca, AZ 85613

SuDocs no. D 101.84 (v. nos. & nos.) Item no. 325-F-1

NATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE

The NTIS Bibliographic Database and its print equivalent, the Government Reports Announcement and Index, offer access to an almost inexhaustible abundance of material on terrorism. These reports and studies cover a wide range of topics, from the most technical weapons-detection systems for use in airports, to statistical data concerned with trends and projections regarding the incidence of terrorism, to policy analysis and recommendations as well as extensive discussions of the ethical

dilemmas posed by the issue.

The abstracts supplied by NTIS are objective in tone and, for all their brevity, packed with indicative detail. Ordering information is provided. Most of the documents are held by NTIS; where a document must be obtained from another source altogether, it is so noted in the entry. Delivery options are extensive, as follows:

- Express delivery is by overnight courier, and NTIS guarantees a processing time of 24 hours or less. There is a service charge of $22.00 per item (i.e., in addition to the price of each item). The number to call is: 1-800-336-4700.

- Rush delivery is by first class mail or the equivalent, and again, NTIS guarantees a processing time of 24 hours or less. The service charge is $12.00 per item. The number to call is: 1-800-336-4700.

- Regular delivery is by first class mail or the equivalent, with a processing time of 2-3 days for reports in stock and 2-8 days for reports not in stock. There is a handling charge of $3.00 per order. The number to call is: 1-703-487-4650.

Sales desk business hours are 8:30 a.m.-5:30 p.m., weekdays, Eastern Standard Time.

Note that all Express or Rush orders require an NTIS deposit account, American Express, VISA, or MasterCard.

The following ordering options are available 24 hours a day:

- Telex: 89-9405 or 64617
- Fax: 1-703-321-8547
- Online: over DIALOG (using Dialorder),
  ORBIT (with the command "Order NTIS"),
  STN International ("Order NTI"),
  OCLC (list "NTI"--the OCLC symbol for NTIS--twice in the lender string of the request form).

In the following citations, titles have been listed first. Authors and the sponsoring body or bodies--the producers or publisher(s)--of the report are listed next, followed by the date of publication and the pagination of the report. In the interest of completeness, contract and grant numbers are given in those instances where such information was a part of the Government Reports Announcement and Index (GRA&I) citation. It may also sometimes be necessary to seek a copy of an NTIS report directly from the sponsoring body, in which case the grant or contract number may be the most direct reference number for the purpose of retrieval from the producer's own files. Typically, however, only the NTIS order number is needed; each of these is therefore

printed in boldface below, to make it more visible among the rebarbative numerical thickets.

Price codes are supplied, for both paper copies and microfiche, and the current price given in parentheses immediately thereafter. Actual prices, naturally, are subject to alteration over time.

Selected NTIS Documents

Dissemination of Terrorist Threat Information: Who Should be Warned. C. H. Thomas. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, PA. May 1990. 40 p. Study project. NTIS order no.: AD-220 703/3/GAR. Paper copy price code A03 ($15.00). Microfiche price code A01 ($8.00).

Notes that the policy of the U.S. government is to notify only security personnel when a facility such as an airport receives terrorists threats; it is then up to security forces to protect the alleged target. Neither the public nor--contrary to rumors circulated after the bombing of Flight 103--government employees are routinely advised of potential danger, in such cases. Reviews the controversy surrounding Flight 103, in this respect, and notes the arguments on both sides of the policy issue. Discusses the ethical dilemma faced by government employees whose work gives them access to such withheld

information, who then must choose whether to obey current policy and not warn acquaintances of potential danger, or to violate policy and personally disseminate privileged information.

International Terrorism and the United States: Policy Considerations for the 1990's. T. G. Wilson. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, PA. Individual study project. May 1, 1990. 114 p. NTIS order no.: AD-A223 284/1/GAR. Paper copy price code: A06 ($23.00). Microfiche price code A01 ($8.00).

This study provides an overview of U.S. government responses to terrorist assaults over the years, and discusses the common criticism that it is the lack of a coherent policy which is responsible for the relative failure of the government's efforts to deal with terrorism. Policy considerations for the 1990s are discussed in the historical context thus established.

Recent Trends and Future Prospects of Terrorism in the United States. B. Hoffman. RAND Corp., Santa Monica CA. May 1988. 78 p. Report no. RAND/R-3618. NTIS order no.: AD-A220 301/6/GAR. Paper copy price code A05 ($17.00). Microfiche price code A01 ($8.00).

The focus in this report is on terrorism within the U.S. The

trend, evidently, among terrorists is away from the ethnically centered violence of the past toward terrorist agendas whose motivations are more strictly ideological. The study identifies white supremacism and a growing anti-federalism as the new threats, in this country; additional trouble is apt to originate among opposition groups devoted to specific issues, such as abortion. Currently, the threat to nuclear weapons facilities in this country is judged to be relatively low. Yet certain groups may well be plotting operations against such facilities. The abstract, in GRA&I, offers this alarming summary of the facts as set forth by the author: "Members of these groups are considerably more skilled with weapons than are other terrorists in this country, they possess large stockpiles of sophisticated weapons, they are well trained in guerilla warfare and survival techniques, and they possess an apocalyptic vision of the future--factors that make them the most likely domestic terrorists to attempt an act of nuclear terrorism."[49]

Terrorism. December 1974-May 1990 (A Bibliography from the NTIS Database). National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA. Report for December 74-May 1990. June 1990. 142 p. Supercedes PB89-871677. NTIS order no.: PB90-871260/GAR. Paper copy price code N01 ($60.00). Microfiche

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[49] Government Reports & Announcements Index, 90(15), 1990, p. 20.

price code N01 ($60.00).

A wide variety of materials on the topic of terrorism, both international and domestic, are cited. Approaches include those of political science, psychology, and sociology. Issues of diplomacy, intelligence, law enforcement, nuclear materials, military operations, and security systems are among those covered. This bibliography updates a previous edition, PB89-871677, and contains 296 citations.

Terrorists and the Potential Use of Biological Weapons: A Discussion of the Possibilities. J. Simon. RAND Corp., Santa Monica, CA. December 1989. 33 p. Interim report. Report no. RAND/R-3771-AFMIC. Contract MDA903-86-0059. NTIS order no.: AD-A220 598/7/GAR. Paper copy price code A03 ($15.00). Microfiche price code A01 ($8.00).

Discusses some of the factors that may motivate terrorists to turn to biological weapons, and notes also some of the constraints that currently mitigate against such use. Attempts to provide a profile of the kinds of groups likely to use biological weapons. Concludes that, as existing constraints may erode, the chief protection against the deployment of biological weapons will have to take the form of prevention, which, in practical terms, means more thorough intelligence regarding the strategies and technical capabilities of the likeliest terrorist groups.

Threat of Nuclear Terrorism: A Re-examination. P. deLeon, B. Hoffman, K. Kelien, and B. Jenkins. RAND Corp., Santa Monica, CA. January 1988. 23 p. Report no. RAND/N-2706. NTIS order no.: AD-A220 305/7/GAR. Paper copy price code A03 ($15.00). Microfiche price code A01 ($8.00).

This report, on the first phase of a two part study, attempts to describe the individuals and groups that might choose to make use of nuclear weapons, over the next ten to fifteen years, and to analyze the motives and contextual factors that might instigate acts of nuclear terrorism.

AGENCIES AS RESOURCES

Though the following government agencies are pertinent to the study of terrorism, the list is not exhaustive; and though the selection is presented in alphabetical order, the importance of two of these agencies--the Department of State and the FBI--should be stressed. The Department of State has lead agency status with regard to terrorist incidents involving U.S. citizens that occur abroad. The FBI has identical status with regard to incidents that occur within the United States.

National Science Foundation
Office of Scientific, Technological, and International Affairs
1800 G Street
Washington, DC 20550

1-202-357-9689

United States Department of Defense
The Pentagon
Washington, DC 20301-115

1-202-545-6700

With the Department of Defense:

Defense Intelligence Agency
United States Department of Defense
Room 3E 258
The Pentagon
Washington, DC 20340-1001

1-202-697-8844

International Security Affairs

United States Department of Defense

Room 4E 808

The Pentagon

Washington, DC 20301-2000

1-202-695-4351

International Security Policy

United States Department of Defense

Room 4E 838

The Pentagon

Washington, DC 20301-2600

1-202-695-0942

National Security Agency/Central Security Service

United States Department of Defense

Fort George Meade, MD 20755-6000

1-301-688-6311

Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict

United States Department of Defense

Room 2E 252

The Pentagon

Washington, DC 20301-2500

1-202-693-2894

United States Department of Justice

Within the Department of Justice

Criminal Division

United States Department of Justice

Room 2107

Main Justice Building

Constitution Avenue Between 9th and 10th Streets

Washington, DC 20005

1-202-633-2601

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Ninth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW

Washington, DC 20535

1-202-324-3000

Immigration and Naturalization Service
425 I Street NW
Washington, DC 20536

1-202-633-4316
-4330
-4354

United States Department of State
2201 C street
Washington, DC 20520

1-202-647-2000

Within the Department of State:

Bureau of Diplomatic Security
United States Department of State
Room 2509
2201 C Street
Washington, DC 20520

1-202-647-6290

United States Department of the Treasury

15th and Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20220

1-202-566-2000

Within the Department of the Treasury:

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20226

1-202-566-7777

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Glynco, Georgia 31524

912-267-2224

United States Customs Service
1301 Constitution Avenue
Washington, DC 20229

1-202-566-8195

United States Secret Service
Suite 800
1800 G Street
Washington, DC 20229
1-202-535-5700

United States Department of Transportation
400 Seventh Street SW
Washington, DC 20590

1-202-366-4000

Within the Department of Transportation:

Federal Aviation Administration
800 Independence Avenue SW
Washington, DC 20591

1-202-366-4000

SELECTED LAWS

Laws on this topic are many, beginning, in recent years, with those enacted specifically in response to airline hijackings--a crime more common in the late Sixties and early Seventies than it has since become, as terrorists have shifted targets and tactics in response to governmental efforts.

United States.

Amendment to the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 Exempting Certain Military and Civilian Employees. [Washington, DC: GPO, 1984]. [2] p. Public Law 98-259. Item no. 575. SuDocs no. GS 4.110: 98-259.

This seems, at first sight, an odd act of kindness to the dead, but it is their survivors, of course, who benefit from the law: partly intended to cover deaths resulting from terrorist incidents, it "exempts from Federal income taxes certain military and civilian employees of the United States" who die as a result of injuries sustained overseas.

United States. 1984 Act to Combat International Terrorism. [Washington, DC: GPO, 1985]. [6] p. Public Law 98-533. Item no. 575. SuDocs no. GS 4.110: 98-533.

This act (1) authorizes the payment of rewards, to a maximum of $500,000, "for information concerning terrorist acts," and establishes guidelines for the sorts of information to be rewarded; (2) urges the President to "seek more effective international cooperation in combatting international terrorism," particulary with regard to extradition and punishment of terrorists, and to the establishment of "a permanent international working group which would combat terrorism" by promoting cooperation among countries, by developing new methods and procedures for dealing with terrorism, by negotiating agreements for exchange of information and sharing of technical expertise, and by examining the use of diplomatic immunity and diplomatic facilities which are often used to abet terrorists; and (3) the act authorizes reports and appropriations for the purpose of improving the security of United States missions abroad.

United States. An Act to Amend Title 18, United States Code, to Implement the "Convention to Prevent and Punish the Acts of Terrorism Taking the Form of Crimes Against Persons and Related Extortion That are of International Significance" and the "Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons, Including Diplomatic Agents," and for Other Purposes. [Washington, DC: GPO, 1976]. [5] p. Public Law 94-467. Item no. 575. SuDocs

no. 94-2: Pub. Law 467.

This law establishes penalties for specified crimes, including murder, threats and extortion, committed against "foreign officials, official guests, or internationally protected persons."

United States. Anti-terrorism and Arms Export Amendments Act of 1989. [Washington, DC: GPO, 1989]. [9] p. Public Law 101-222. Item no. 575. SuDocs no. AE 2.110: 101-222.

The thrust of this law is to prohibit export of military equipment to countries known to support international terrorism.

SELECTED TREATIES AND TREATY DOCUMENTS

A quick source to check for treaties currently in force is the annual volume, Treaties in Force, compiled by the Treaty Affairs Staff, Office of the Legal Advisor, Department of State (Item no. 900-A, SuDocs no. S 9.14). Morehead notes that

> the forward to each volume of TIF sets forth the distinction between treaties made by the president with the advice and consent of the Senate, and agreements in force between the

United States and foreign countries 'which have been made by the Executive (a) pursuant to or in accordance with existing legislation or a treaty, (b) subject to Congressional approval or implementation, or (c) under and in accordance with the President's Constitutional power.' Thus the word 'Treaties' in the title of this document is used in its generic sense as referring to all international agreements of the United States.[50]

The treaties noted below comprise only a selection of those which appear in 1990 volume of Treaties in Force.

The format for each treaty entry is as follows:

The title. Place of publication: publisher, date. Pagination. [Series title and number]. Item no.____. SuDocs no.____.

Treaties and International Agreements

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, with Related Protocol: message from the President of the United States transmitting

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[50] Joe Morehead, Introduction to United States Public Documents, 3rd ed., Littleton, CO: Libraries Unlimited, 1983, p. 195.

the Convention . . . and the Accompanying Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, Both Signed at Rome on March 10, 1988. Washington, DC: GPO, 1989. viii, 14 p. [Treaty document 101-1]. Item no. 996-A, 996-B (microfiche). SuDocs no. Y 1.1/4:101-1.

President Reagan's request for "advice and consent" to the ratification of the Convention, which provides for international cooperation in prosecuting terrorists who threaten the safety of ships and fixed platforms. The request was referred to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations; the formal response of that committee appears below.

Maritime Counter-terrorism Convention, with Related Protocol: by the United States Congress. Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations: Report To Accompany Treaty Doc. 101-1. [Washington, DC: GPO, 1989]. 17 p. [Executive Report 101-18 (101st, 1st Session: 1989]. Item no. 1008-C, 1008-D (microfiche). SuDocs no. Y 1.1/6: 101-18.

This is the Senate's recommendation of advice and consent to the President's request for ratification of the convention noted above, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, with its related protocol concerning fixed platforms, signed March 10, 1988, at

Rome, Italy.

Organization of American States Convention on Terrorism Between the United States of America and Other Governments, done at Washington February 2, 1971. [Washington, DC]: Dept. of State; GPO, 1977. 34 p. [Treaties and Other International Acts Series; 8413 (United States. Department of State)]. Item no. 899. SuDocs no. S 9.10: 8413.

Treaties typically take some time to come into force for individual countries, after the initial agreement is decided upon by all parties. Ordinarily, enabling legislation of various kinds must be completed before the way is cleared, legally, for the government to take part in the treaty according to the terms initially established. Here, the treaty, though "done at Washington [on] February 2, 1971," did not actually enter into force with respect to the United States until October 20, 1976.

Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation: message from the President of the United States Transmitting the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, done at Montreal on

February 24, 1988. Washington, DC: GPO, 1988. vi, 28 p. [Treaty document 100-19]. Item no. 996-A, 996-B (microfiche). SuDocs no. Y 1.1/4: 100-19.

This 1988 agreement was intended to extend and supplement the legal framework of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports, done at Montreal on September 23, 1971, a treaty to which the United States is already a part. The new agreement calls for enhanced international cooperation in the fight against terrorism at international airports.